Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1830. [NUMBER 2,114.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Sealed Tenders for the Supply of Cattle and Followers, and the performance of Hamallage duties in General of the Commissariat Department at the Presidency for two years from the 1st January 1831 to 31st December 1832, will be received until 12 o'clock on the 15th day December next, for the due fulfilment of which two unexceptionable Securities will be required.

Copies of the Schedule and every information descriptive of the various Places, Kinds of carriage and Hamallage duties in general, with responsibility required of the Contractor, may be had at this Office, and it is hereby notified that Tenders, the schedules of which are not drawn out in conformity thereto, will be rejected.

The Commissary General reserves to himself a right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Comy. Genl.

BOMBAY.
ASST. COMY. GENL'S. OFFICE,
30th November, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Verbal proposals will be received at this office, for buidling according to a plan which may on application be had in the mean time, offices to the Adjutant's Quarters, on the Esplanade, a contract for which will be entered into upon conditions to be then and there explained with the lowest bidder.

T. DICKINSON.
Superintending Engineer.

BOMBAY;
EUPG. ENGR's. OFFICE,
6th December, 1830.

PROSPECTUS.

J. NEWELL begs to anounoce ta Parents, Guardians and others, that he intends to open a boarding house for the reception of Boys from the age of 5, to 14 Years, at his ROTUN DO BUNGALOW adjoining the race course Byculla, which is being fitted up expressly for that Purpose with every accomodation, and is in an advanced state, and will be fit to receive Boarders on the 1st February 1830. on the following terms.

FOR BOARDING AND LODGING PER MENSUM.

For Boys from the age of 5 till they are 8 years	Rs	20
....Ditto.....from 8 to 14	"	25
For Clothing, Washing, Mending and Bedding	"	6
Boys having their Clothing provided. For Washing, Mending and Bedding	"	3
Admission Fee for the purchase of a Cot and Bedding	"	15

The same to be considered as belonging to the Establishment on the removal of the boy for whom it was purchased.

J. N. begs to assure the parents or Guardians of those Boys with whom he may be intrusted, that the greatest care shall be taken of them, and their morals strictly attended to. All those who may be admitted, will be regularly instructed in the first Principles of the Christain Religion, and taught the English language in the same manner as in a Preparatory School in England on the principles of Dr Bells System, in the Central School of the Bombay Education Society.

All communications addressed Post Free, to MR. J. NEWELL at the Boys School, Byculla will be duly attended to.
Rotundo Boarding House, 8th Dec., 1830.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1831.

A FEW TICKETS in the above Lotery at Rupees. 150 each, may be had on application to SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the COURIER OFFICE, or NOWROJEE DORABJEE, at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Bombay, 7th December, 1830.

PROSPECTUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have determined to establish themselves in London as East Indian Agents, upon a system essentially different from that which has been heretofore acted upon by Gentlemen carrying on business under that denomination whether in this Country or in India.

They propose to confine their transactions to Agency, in the strictest sense of the term; abstaining rigidly from all speculations or Commercial pursuits, so that they will never be tempted to employ any capital that may be placed in their hands for specific purposes, in any manner inconsistent with the intentions of the depositor, or its eventual safety. It may be added, that the restriction which they impose upon themselves, will prevent the possibility of their interests clashing with those of their constituents, a contingency by no means improbable if the plan had a wider scope, and admitted of their shipping goods for India or receiving investments from thence upon their own account, at the same time they will gladly purchase and ship any merchandise on behalf of their correspondents, and receive and convert into money, to the best of their judgment and ability, any remittance in that shape with which they may be honored. Their resolution, to refrain from speculation, will be the best guarantee for the security of such consignments.

Their views however refer principally to the execution of commissions, for Gentlemen residing in India, charging a per centage on the outlay that they are instructed to make, and they desire to state, unreservedly, that it is their object to render themselves serviceable to those who may think proper to employ their Agency, however trifling the value of the article may be, and whatever trouble may be involved in procuring it. From their personal knowledge of India, as well as formtheir close connexion with Indians, they are persuaded that, though the ground they propose to occupy is still vacant, there has long been a real and pressing demand for such a medium of communication, between residents in India, and the open markets of London and that many will gladly avail themselves of a channel, through which they may procure the best articles, that the metropolis can produce, at a cost, including all charges, lower in all probability than the price they have been in the habit of paying for the sweepings and refuse of second rate shops and warehouses, for goods got up, in the most inferior style, purposely for exportation.

The undersigned engage to purchase and ship for their constituents, horses, hounds &c; in procuring which their connexions give them great facilities, and they can easily, as the plan developes itself, take such measures as may enable them to secure Wines, of the first rate quality; as well as other articles for the table to the special order or for the annual supply of their correspondents.

It were needless to particulari se farther except to mention, that the undersigned will cheerfully exert themselves to meet the taste of those Gentlemen, who wish to receive regularly the most approved publications of the day, without any admixture of less valuable matter: an object at present of extremely difficult attainment.

It is obvious that transactions, of the nature in contemplation, must be conducted exclusively in ready money, in which light of course good bills at the usual date will be regarded.

For Agency of the nature in question no great capital is absolutely necessary, but those who may deem enquiries, with regard to the pecuniary responsibility of the undersigned, a necessary precaution, may easily satisfy themselves that they have funds at command, amply sufficient to meet any possible call upon them. Having said thus much, they may add, that they will gladly bank for the families of any of their constituents, who may be residing temporarily in England, free of any charge, and will naturally be influenced, by many motives, to exert themselves, to the utmost in their power, to render any assistance to persons so situated.

With a view to avoid confusion the undersigned beg to state, that, they have resolved upon charging 3 per Cent, as an uniform rate of commission, as well in those cases which necessarily involve considerable trouble and personal responsibility, as in those where the execution of the order is more formal and simple.

The undersigned, having taken Offices at No. 14, *Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East*, have to request that all communications, may be forwarded to that address.

FREDK. MANGLES.
CHARLES EDW. MANGLES.
London, 1st May, 1830.

EDUCATION.

The Bombay Commercial and Mathematical Academy.

CONTINUES open for the instruction of Youth in the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History and Geography.

Also, on Seperate terms are taught Algebra, the different Branches of Mathematics with their application to Navigation, Surveying, and Astronomy: the French Language and Latin Rudiments.

The Method of Instruction pursued is Interrogative, by which the actual progress of the pupil's understanding is constantly ascertained; and the reasoning faculties are exercised and gradually developed.

The same system is adopted in teaching the Great Truths of Christianity.

Mr. M'CARTHY assures the public, that he spares to exertion to fit his pupils for their Entrance into Life with Credit: and that he pays the strictest attention to their Moral conduct, Health and Comfort.

The Experience of nearly two years has proved the situation of the School to be very salubrious.

To Boarders the general course of Instruction is varied to suit their views in life without additional charge.

TERMS.—For Children who join the School under Twelve, (for the whole period of Education) per Month Rs..38
Youth above that age.....42
No Extra Charges but for Books Stationery and Medicine.
Day Scholars in the first mentioned Course per Month. Rs..... 15;

Breach Candy, 8th December, 1830.

Advertisement.

MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, most respectfuly begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, that he has purchased from the Supra-Cargo of the French Ship, lately arrived from Bordeaux and exposed for Sale at his Shop in Meadow Street, the following Articles, viz.

Satin of different Colors, of the best quality;
Figured Gros de Naples of Color in small quantities.
Richly Figured Waist and Bonnet Ribbon.
Narrow Satin Ribbon of Colors.
Artifical Flowers, Bunches, and Wreaths,
Ladie's and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves of different colors and sorts.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE fast Sailing Cutter Genni, lately undergone a thorough repair, painted, &c, on reasonable terms, viz.

For one day	Rs	5 "
" Every succeeding day	"	4 "
" Trip to Panwell	"	6 "
" Do. to Tannah	"	6 "
" One hour	"	1 "
" Every succeeding hour	"	" 2

Application may be made for the above to Ballajee Punt on Apollo Pier.

N. B. Any Gentleman or Captain of Vessels, &c. wishing to become purchaser of the said Cutter, the price of it will be know on applying to the above mentioned person.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday, the 8th December,

FRITH,
BOMANJEE AND CO.
WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

SUNDRY GOODS of very Superior quality, comprizing Carriage and Buggy Harness, hunting Saddles by Mr. LACHLAN, and Others; spare Articles of Saddlery, Plated Cruet Stands, Glass Ware, Cut and plain assorted, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases and Ornamental Cabinet Ware, Bengal Table Cloths and Towels, Globe Lamps, Household Furniture, Foolscap Paper, Brittania Metal Tea Pots, and about 100 Prime Lancashire Hams.

AT NOON,

Any Carriages or Cattle that may offer,

AND AT 4 P. M.

The Cutter rigged PLEASURE BOAT laying off the new Bunder, where the sale will take place.

PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday the 20th Inst.
AND FOLLOWING DAY,

FRITH,
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT " SAN SOUCI "

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, PLATED and GLASSWARE, belonging to the Estate of the late SIR JAS. DEWAR, KNT. together with the choice selection of Wines, Beer, Liquors and &c. unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the Carriages will be put up at Noon on the 1st day.

Further particulars, and Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view from Wednesday the 15th Inst.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of smart Bay Galloway's go well in Harness.....Price 650 Rs.
A pair of Handsome 6 Light Lustres.....1600 Rs.
A Capital Square Piano Fort.
Three very Capital Arab Grey hounds with a great variety of Carriages, Buggies Piano, Fortes &c. &c.

At FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO'S.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency a Europe built light Barouche with spare wheels a pair of very steady young Arab Horses and Harness, complete, Price Rs 1500

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE & Co,
Who have also for sale a Chariot, pair of Capital Horses and rich Brass mounted Harness.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

HAVE for Sale on Commission two Strong serviceable Saddle Horses, accustomed to Troops, five good Camels, and four Mules the property of an officer proceeding to Europe.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

BOOKS,
FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

BLACKSTON'S Commentaries on the Laws of England....4 Vols.	Rs	30
Do. Lolme on the Constitution handsomely bound	"	10
New and Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences	"	30
Russell's ancient Europe	"	5
Instruction for Infantry	"	2

Enquire of the HEAD PURVOR.
Bombay, 8th December, 183

WAVERLEY NOVELS.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, have for Sale on Commission, FOURTEEN (14) Volumes of the above Work, New Edition.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS" LOTTERY.

FOR 1830.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

VIZ.

Prize of	200	B'y Rs	
2 "	100	"	each
3 "	75	"	"
4 "	50	"	"
5 "	25	"	"
15 "	10	"	"
20 "	5	"	"
50 Prizes.	1,200	Rs	
250 Blanks			
300 Total			

TICKETS *at* 5 Rs EACH.

The drawing of the above will take place in ONE DAY, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken,—timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—APPLICATION for Tickets, to be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

To be Let.

THE COMMODIOUS Uupper-roomed House, situated in (Khetwoaddee) Girgaum, with outhouses, stables, &c. There are two wells in the yard; and a small Garden attached, Rent Ruppees 60 per month.—Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE, (at JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND Co's.,) or to Mr. F. HUTCHINSON, at the Secretary's Office.

Advertisement.

SORABJEE DADEY SANTOOK has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has this day received another lot of Superior high cast ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH by a Bugla belonging to Moosaw, an Arab, amongst which are some promising ones for the Turf, and likewise some excellent Chargers.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1831.

TICKETS in the above Lottery @ Rupees 150 each, may be had on application to FROMMURZE SORABJEE.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

FOR SALE.

IN LITHOGRAPHY,

PROCEEDINGS before His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, in relation to the PETITION, by Sir John Peter Grant, Knt.; only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; complaining of the Interference of the Bombay Government with the Administration of Justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.

WITH AN

APPENDIX, containing the Minute of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, of the 30th November 1828, in reference to Sir John Grant's Petition.

PRICE Rs 10 PER COPY.

Application for Copies will be received by the Publisher MR. BOADEN, at the Gazette Office.

THE NEW BOMBAY

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general, are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, continues to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN FOUR PARTS

ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT.

AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army Lists Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births. Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 4th of July, in the English, Goozrattee, and Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	Rs qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks, for 1830....	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each....	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange per sett,....	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
General Address,.....	1	"
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.. ..	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Gazette Office, December 8th, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A PATENT COPYING MACHINE with Books, Paper, Ink, &c. Complete, just received from England,

PRICE Rs 300.

For particulars Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE, where the machine may be seen.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY.

A MEMOIR of His late Majesty KING GEORGE IV., A few Copies have been prepared with a very excellent Portrait attached, engraved by THOMSON from a Miniature by HARDING.

Price with the Engraving, Rs 5
Do. without Do..... " 2

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of a PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 1.

Shipping Advertisements.

For Freight and Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS.

JOHN DUGGAN. COMMANDER.

WAS to leave in the middle of August and may be expected to arrive early in all this month and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London, to the Cape of Good Hope.

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS,

THOMAS GREEN,

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 1st January touching for Passengres on the Malabar Coast. Apply to P STEWART and Co.

Bombay, 8th Dec, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London, or Cape of Good Hope.

THE FAST SAILING RIVER BUILT SHIP

Sir Edward Paget.

OF 550 TONS.

CAPT. WILLIAM BOURCHIER.

EXPECTED DAILY, and will sail about the commencement of January. Carries a Surgeon. Further particulars may be known. and plans of the Cabins seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 8th December. 1830.

Freight and Passage to the Clyde,

THE FINE NEW BRIG,

JEAN,

OF 280 *TONS*,

CAPT. FINLAY,

DAILY expected and will be despatched in all December Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to Cape of Good Hope and London,

THE SHIP

CHARLESKERR,

CAPT. JOHN BRODIE, COM.

OF 550 TONS.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and Carries a Surgeon. This Ship is expected early in February and will be dispatched in all March. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

LADY DOUGLAS

OF 400 TONS.

DAILY expected, Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

For Passage to London.

THE FINE SHIP

"ABBERTON"

OF 500 TONS.

LUCAS PERCIVAL,

H. E. I. C. S. COMMANDER,

HAS superior accomodation for passengers carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail positively for the above port, (touching at Colombo and at the Cape of Good Hope) on or before the 1st January next. Apply to Captain Percival at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. where plans of the cabins may be had.

Bombay, 8th December, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

INDIA GAZETTE,—NOVR. 12.

As chroniclers of passing events, we cannot allow to remain unrecorded in our paper some circumstances that have recently transpired relating to the appointment of a Deputation to England to advocate the interests of the Army on the Half Batta question. We take no part in the controversy between the *Bull* and the *Hurkaru* which has elicited them; but we should be wanting to our subscribers and especially to our military readers, if we did not make them acquainted in a definite form with the measures that were at one time in contemplation with a view to the above mentioned object. The facts we derive from a statement which has appeared under the signature of Captain R. H. MACNAGHTEN, whom we mention as the authority for them, although general statements of the same purport, but less determinate, have long been in circulation.

It appears that while Captain MACNAGHTEN was at Cawnpore sometime between the months of July 1829 and March 1830, it was considered advisable by him and others that a Committee should be sent to England, to make known to the Home authorities the grievance of the late reduction, and with that view a public meeting was contemplated. Accordingly Captain MACNAGHTEN and another officer, whose name is not given, solicited the sanction to convene a meeting, of Major General Sir SAMFORD WHITTINGAM, Kt., K. C. B., Commanding the Division. The General did not conceive that he had authority to comply with the request, but said that he could have no objection to forward a letter, signed by two or more officers, to the Commander-in-Chief, for his Excellency's decision. This was accordingly done, and pending the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief's reply which, it was not doubted, would be favourable, Capt. MACNAGHTEN addressed a private letter to Col. FAGAN, the Adjutant General, requesting his permission to nominate him for one of the proposed committee. His reply was of a very polite and even cordial nature, but he had previously communicated to Sir SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM demi-officially, that it was Lord COMBERMERE's desire that a public meeting should *not* be held. Captain MACNAGHTEN from that time ceased to move further in the business. Others were less acquiescent, as appears from an anonymous Circular which Captain MACNAGHTEN states that he received, and the tenor of which we shall give in his own words:—

"It narrated the expediency of procuring a Military friend of talent and respectability to proceed to England to set forth the real state of the Indian Army. It mentioned the Adjutant General Colonel Fagan, as understood to have offered his services, and Lord Combermere as having invited him to accompany his Lordship, and promised him his assistance and support at home. I added, that funds only were wanted—invited the officers of the Army to subscribe a month's batta—suggested that to give names would be unnecessary, but that the money should be sent quietly for "the Bengal Fund" to an agent in Calcutta whom it named—alleging that by this measure the necessary safety would be ensured."

This proposition Captain MACNAGHTEN disapproved both in principle and in details, but he made no active opposition to it, informing Colonel FAGAN, however, that such a document was in circulation. We again quote Captain MACNAGHTEN for the further particulars of this affair:—

"I had ceased to think about the matter at all; till one morning I was sent for officially by the Major General;—that is to say, he invited me to breakfast with him, but intimated he had business to transact with me afterwards. Sir Samford said to me (I was totally unprepared for, and unsuspicious of, the business) 'M'Naghten, have you seen a Circular about subscribing to send Col. Fagan home?' I answered plainly that I had. 'Did you at all help to circulate it'? enquired the General. I answered 'No, certainly not; for that I wholly disapproved of it.' 'Then,' said Sir Samford, 'I presume you did not subscribe in its support? I replied, 'Not a farthing.—I never dreamt of such a thing,, 'Now,' said he, 'read that,' and he placed in my hand a letter from Lord Combermere to his private address, That letter expressed the surprise and vexation of the noble writer, at having been told (somewhat twittingly, as I apprehended from the tone of his description) by Lord William Bentinck, that the Circular in question had been passing round the army, and that it pledged the sanction of himself (Lord C,) and his Adjutant General. It mentioned my name in a manner, which bore the construction that Lord Combermere connected *me* with the transaction in spite of the guarantee, what the Major General had given him. It distinctly declared his Lordship's ignorance of the affair, till he had heard of it, in the unpleasant manner he related, from the Governor General. It denied having ever given the least consent or encouragement to Col. Fagan, on any such account, and said, that even Col. F.'s intention to go home, had not before been known to him: and it expressed Lord Combermere's unqualified displeasure against the infraction of discipline, involved in the procedure, Sir Samford was of course entirely satisfied of my freedom from any sort of collusion with the propagators of the plot, and he wrote accordingly to Lord Combermere. But I was much annoyed at the undeserved suspicion; and I gave Sir Samford in writing, what I had said to him verbally, and plainly declared, in addition thereto, that I had undoubtedly suspected Lord Combermere and Colonel Fagan of a full knowledge of the 'Circular,' and that I defied any one to peruse it (in ignorance of his lordship's disclaimer, which of course I now credited) and not be impressed with a similar conviction. I felt, and I expressed great annoyance that after the open and candid manner I had gone to work myself, and after the 'cold water' thrown upon that honest plan of action; a secret measure, so reprehensible in its nature, should be thus connived at, and myself subjected to the imputation of being privy to it. What passed between Lord Combermere and Col. Fagan, and between Colonel Fagan and the head of the Government, in consequence of the latter's discovery of the 'Circular,' I need not enter into at this stage of the discussion."

The facts, as far as they go, have been drawn forth by an imputation which Captain MACNAGHTEN considers has been aimed at him, of having thwarted and ruined the plan out of jealousy of Colonel FAGAN and pique that he himself was not selected as the delegate. This motive he disclaims, and, as we have already stated, in fact alleges that he never gave any active opposition to the measure. Thus much we have deemed it necessary to state on the authority of Captain MACNAGHTEN for the information of our readers. We are not called on at present to offer any opinion on the project of which so decided disapprobation is expressed; but should it ever be requisite to do so, we do not flatter ourselves, as far as we can judge from the facts above stated, that we can coincide in the estimate which Captain MACNAGHTEN has formed of

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

the plan and its projectors. We are enabled also to add, on undoubted authority, that Col. FAGAN was utterly ignorant of the existence of the Circular, until the information was communicated to him by Captain MACNAGHTEN.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[TO BUY]		Nov. 17, 1830.		[TO SELL
Prem				Prem.
28	8	Remittable	27	8 Do
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent. Loan.	0	12 Dis
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto	0	3 Dis
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share,	4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interes on Loans on Deposit	6	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Re	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 16th The Dutch Barque Diedericka, Jas. Hector, for Singapore, and the French Bark Victorine, E. Mitchel, for Bourbon expected to sail in a few days.

The American Ship Messenger gone to sea from Sugor on the 13th Instant.

Nov. 15th, Ship Albion, N. McLeod, for Liverpool.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 13th Nov., at the Cathedral, by the Revd. Thomas Robertson, A. M. Parke Pitter, Esq. to Miss Louisa Squire, sister of Capt. Squire, H. M. 13th Light Infantry.

BIRTHS.—On board the Ship Coromandel, at Diamond Harbour, on Sunday the 7th Nov. the Lady of John Lucas, Captain, Paymaster H. M. 3d. Regiment, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 3d of Nov., the Lady of Captain William Burlton. Assistant Commissary General, of a Son.

At Chinsurah, on Friday the 12th Nov. the Lady of Samuel Bracebridge Heming, Esq. Lieut in His Majesty's 26th (Cameronians) Regt. of Foot, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On board the Protector, on his passage from Calcutta to the Mauritius, on the 14th August. Wm. Henry Lyon, Esq. 2d Son of Wm. Walter Lyon, Esq. of Fazelley, Staffordshire,

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 12th Nov., Mrs, Margaret Gardiner, aged 36 years, 10 months, and 13 days.

At Calcutta, on the 13th Nov., Major Edward Lawrence, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, aged 40 years.

At Calcutta, on the 16th November, Mr. John William Lish, aged 17 years and 11 months.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remitable..... 3 ..... Premium
Old 5 per Cent....2.....Do.
New Ditto.....Do.
Exchange.....1s. 9¼d. per Rupee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Ooatacamund Neilgherries, on the 1th Instant, Lieut. T. Anderson, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to Mary Grant eldest daughter of Alexander McDonad, M. D. Inverness.

On the 15th Instant, by the Vicar of St. John's Chapel, Mr. J. V. C. D. Roza junior, to Miss Ellen Johnston, the youngest Daughter of Mr. Andrew Johnston.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday last the 20th Instant, the Lady of R. Staden, Esq. Medical Storekeeper of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 13th Instant, Mary Magdalene, Wife of Mr. Conductor Thos. Harris, of the Ordnance Department, of a Daugher.

At Bangalore, on the 16th Instant, the wife of Mr. Mr. David Hodson, of the Horse Artillery of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the 17th Nov. James William, the Infant Son Captain Deane, of H. M. Royal Regiment, aged 6 months.

On the 17th Instant, Miss Georgiana Taylor, aged 12 years and 9 days.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 29th November, 1830.

No. 413 of 1830. Lieutenant D C Graham of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant of the Bheel Corps in Candeish, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1830.

No. 414 of 1830. Assistant Surgeon J. Murray is appointed to succeed Surgeon Walker, in Medical charge of the Convalescent Station on the Mahabliswur Hills.

Assistant Surgeon A. R. Elliott, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Doolia.

Assistant Surgeon M. Baigrie, M. D. is appointed Surgeon to the Residency at Bussorah.

No. 416 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointments take place.

Lieutenant C. Whichelo of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to be a 3d Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant G. Pope of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry to act as 3d Assistant Commissary General during the absence of Lieutenant Stark on sick certificate.

No. 416 of 1830.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain F. M. Iredell of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to the Command of the Troops at Veelpoor.

No. 417 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that until further orders any alterations that may hereafter be made in the rate of exchange for bills drawn on repayment of advances to His Majesty's Service shall not have retrospective effect but shall come into operation only from the date of the promulgation of the order announcing the change.

No. 418 of 1830.—Surgeon W. Carstairs, Deputy Medical Store keeper, Poona Division of the Army is allowed leave of absence for one year to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for the benefit of his health.

Assistant Surgeon J. Don, is appointed to act as deputy Medical Store keeper and Staff Surgeon, at Poonah, during the absence of Surgeon Carstairs.

No. 419 of 2830—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major G. Arden, of the Invalid Establishment, to retire from the Service on the pension of his rank, from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe,

No. 420 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Military Command of the Northern Concan, be annexed to that of the Southern Concan, and that the joint command be denominated the Command of the Troops in the Concan,.

Lieutenant Colonel Willis, is appointed to Command the Troops in the Concan.

No. 421. of 1830.—Captain James Scott, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1830.

No. 422 of 1830.—The furlough to Europe granted under date the 25th ultimo, to Ensign W. Orrok, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

No. 423 of 1830. Cadets, Joseph Estridge for the Engineers, and William Frederick Curties for the Cavalry, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on baord the Ship Lady Raffles, on the 7th instant, and produced the certificates of their respective appointment to this Establishment, they are admitted accordingly into the service from that date.

Cadet Joseph Estridge, is promoted to 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1830.

No. 424 of 1830. Ensign F. C. Wells, of the 17th Regt. N. I. is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neilghery Hills, on sick Certificate.

No. 425 of 1830. The leave granted to Lieut. H. L. Brabazon, of the Regiment of Artillery, under date the 13th April, and extended to sea on the 21st November, 1829, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of twelve months on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 1st December. 1830.

No. 426 of 1830, The following promotions are made.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Conductors John Hemson, John Bellew, and Walter Malone, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries.—Date of appointment 1st Oct. 1330.

Bombay Castle 1st December 1830.

No 427 of 1830.—The following Proclamation by Government, in the General Department, of this date, is published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

PROCLAMATION:

Whereas His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of the army of this Presidency, has been appointed provisionally to take charge of the Government of Bombay, on the resignation of the same by Major General the Honorable Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. and K. L. S. until the arrival at Bombay, of the Individual selected as the successor to the Government, it is hereby proclaimed that Major General Sir John Malcolm, having this day resigned the Office of Governor of Bombay, and its dependencies, and Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Bombay, His Excelency Lieut. General the Honorable Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. has, on the date hereof, assumed charge of the Office of Governor of Bombay, and its dependencies, and Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Bombay and taken the Oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the Garrison, and all persons are required to obey the said Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle 1st December. 1830.

No, 428 of 1830.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the same military honors be paid to Major General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. and K. L. S. during his residence at Bombay, has if he had continued in possession of the Government, up to the period of his embarkation.

No. 429 of 1830, Lieutenant W. Macan, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the situation of Cantonment Adjutant, at Belgaum.

No. 430 of 1830. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following temporary appointments are announced in General Orders.

Lieutenant F. Farrant of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, to be acting Adjutant to the Left or detached Wing at Hursole, from the 2d instant, performing also the duties of the Quarter Master's Department.

Lieutenant L. W. Hart. of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry to act as Interpreter to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion during the absence of Lieutenant Anderson, on Sick Certificate.

Ensign P. K. Skinner, of the 9th Regiment, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostance, to the 13th Regiment, in the room of Lieutenant Forbes, who is to be relieved from those duties from the date on which the former Officer may join the 13th Regiment.

No. 431 of 1830,—An order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith of date the 15th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Deck, of the Engineers to the charge of the Superintending Engineer's Department, at Amednuggur from the 10th ultimo, is confirmed.

No. 432 of 1830. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following appointments are made.

2d or Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. S. Jacob to be Adjutant vice Freeman proceeding to Europe,—Date of appointment, 28th October, 1830.

Ensign S. V. Hart to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostance language, vice Jacob,—Do. Do.

No. 433 of 1830. The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors without prejudice to their rank, by the ship Abberton, which arrived at Bombay on the 20th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Lodwick 3d Regt. N. I.
Captain W. C. Illingworth 2d Regt. of Light Cavalry
Cornet W. T. Hay, 3d Regt. of Light Cavalry.

No. 434 of 1830. An order by the officer commanding the Poona Division of the Army, dated 8th September last appointing Lieutenant Whitlie, of the Golundauze Battalion to act as Deputy Commissary of stores at Ahmednugger, during the absence of Captsin Gibson, is confirmed.

No. 435 of 1830. Assistant Surgeon J. Lawrance, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Gov in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS—Lieut. Wm. Johnson, 26th Regt. M. N. I.
Ensign Borthwick, 9th Regt. M. N. I.
Ensign N. W. Salmon, 19th Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. Spratt, 4th Regt. M. I.
Col. P. Delamotte, Staff.

DEPARTURES—Capt. W. Miller, Artillery.
Cornet G. K. Erskine, 1st Light Cavalry.
Lieut. Hockin, European Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon A. Graham.
Capt James Scott, 23d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Sir Keith Jackson, 4th Light Dragoons.
Cornet Skipwith, 4th Lt. Drs.
Capt. H. Jameson, Cavry.
Capt. Holland, Assist. Commissary General
Lieut. J. Estridge, Engineers.
Lieut. A. P. LeMessurie . 23d Regiment.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—December 6th, Brig Margaret, Alexander Lambert Master, from Madras 10th Oct. Quilon 13th Nov. Cannanore 23d do. and Vinglora 29th do.

DEPARTURES.—3d The H. C. Brig of War Euphrates, Wm. Denton Esq. Commander to Bassadore.

5th.—do. Steam Vessel Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson Esq. Acting Commander, to Red Sea.

do.—Ship Annandale, (Free Trader) William Fergusson, Master, to London.

6th.—Brig Mail (Free Trader) H. H. Lindsay Master, to Liverpool.

do.—Ship Medora (F. T.) J. Jefferson, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers by Steam Vessel Hugh Lindsay,—The Hon'ble Sir John Malcolm G. C. B. and K. L. S., Captain Burrowes, Capt. Malcolm, Capt. Graham, Revd. Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Leven, and Capt. Nutt.

Do. by Annandale.— Lieut. Hockins.

Do. by Medora,—Capt. Scott, Lieut. Brittain, and Mr. John Bennett.

SHIPS LOADING,

English.—Lady Raffles for London. Elizabeth for do, Abberton for do. Dorothy for Liverpool, Nassaratshaw for Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Free Traders,—Dorothy, Lady Raffles, Abberton, and Elizabeth.

Country Ships.—Cornwallis, Francis Warden, Sulimany, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Eliza Ann, and Margaret,

French—La Nymphe,

Arab. Nassaratshaw, Ahmoody and Physhe.

Ship of War,—Elphinstone and Amherst,

Brig of War,—Tigtis. and Theles,

Receiving Ship.—Hastings.

Vessels Expected.

Bolton, Sir Edward Paget, Upton Castle, Chas Kerr, Morning Star, Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Red Rover, Brunswick, and Caroline, from *London.*—Lady Douglas, Huorn and Huddersfield, from *Liverpool.*—Jean from *Clyde.*

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight—1—9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 105½ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... ..... 221.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... £4. 16 to £5.
China..... Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1830.

The Bengal Hurkaru of the 18th November, received on Monday, announces the arrival of the *Duke of Bedford*, Capt. Bowen, from Falmouth the 6th August, by this opportunity London Papers to the Evening of the 3d August have been received, the contents of which have been given to the Calcutta Community in an extra sheet of that Paper, which we this day republish, as containing matter of great and absorbing interest,—It appears from Capt. Bowen's report to the Editor of the Hurkaru, that "so great was the demand for London Papers at Falmouth on the 5th of August (to forward by the Packets) that it was impossible to procure one at any price."

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, AND COMPLIMENT TO SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Corrected from the Bombay Courier.

On Monday, the 29th ultimo, about 3 o'clock the rooms in the Town Hall rapidly filled—Mr. Romer being called to the chair, some of the usual business of the society was transacted—Captain Hart, Assistant Quarter Master General was balloted for, and elected Member. Captain Mignan was elected without ballot, being a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Reverend J. Wilson, and Doctor Walker, were proposed as Members, to be balloted for at the next meeting. About 4 o'clock the Hon'ble Sir John Malcolm arrived, and took the chair, He was warmly greeted.

Mr. Romer arose, and said that he had the gratification now expressing to Sir John Malcolm, the sense which the Society in common with himself entertained of his worth and character, embodied in an address, which he was commissioned to communicate to Sir John, and which he would now request that the Secretary would read for him.

Mr. R. C. Money begged, that before he proceeded to read the address, he might be allowed to trespass on the time of the Gentlemen present, on so interesting an occasion. So great an alteration in the affairs of the Society as they now beheld, demanded something more than a passing word. He was happy in being able to communicate to the Members that the Society was now nearly free from debt, and in the month of March would be entirely so. On losing this incumbrance, he hoped the shelves of those noble rooms would be quickly filled. He was also glad to tell them, that matter sufficient had been selected from among the papers lately forwarded to them, which would form a very interesting Volume. These papers would be copied and sent home. He might be travelling out of the beaten path of custom, if he pressed a little on their time, but he could not help remarking on the great change which had taken place in the outward appearance of the Society, and on the increasing spirit of inquiry which had grown up during the last few years amongst them. This might be chiefly attributable to the exertions made in England by those splendid associations of the learned and the powerful, which had communicated some of their influence to the residents of this remote country. (The Gentleman then proceeded thus,)

The age has passed away, when only a few solitary individuals, acattered in different parts of the world, were devoting their time and talents to the pursuits of oriental literature, when perhaps its feeble rays shone dimly from the vaulted vaults of monkish superstition alone, and the compiler of an Arabic Lexicon or the Translator of an Eastern tale, were looked upon as wonders in the world of science and research. Yet to them we must ever recur with grateful thanks, for having first opened to us the portals of Asiatic knowledge, toiling through difficulties which we can never meet with, and overcome often with doubts which cease now to distract us. This age I say has passed away, and we owe to that remarkable man, Sir William Jones, the happy thought of concentrating all the talent that was floating unemployed in this part of the globe, and of bringing its powers forth in the service of literature.

How he has succeeded, the discoveries made during his life time, and since his death can well attest, and although like most persons when, about to explore some hitherto untouched mine, either of nature or of knowledge, his vivid fancy created beneath the unopened surface, hoards of golden advantages, which were never realized, and not half the discoveries were made which his enthusiasm led him to believe could be effected by diving into the depths of Hindoo Tradition, and raking from the quiet retreat of ages where their remains had slumbered, the unrevealed treasures of Brahminic lore, which, like the long buried bodies of men crumbled to dust, on being exposed to the breath of day,—yet did not these disappointments break his indefatigable spirit, or subdue the energy of his associates.

It is true, no trace of History was ever produced to lighten the darkness of past ages, and the Islands of the Western sea, which had long haunted the fanciful spirit of Major Wilford touched by the wand of Truth, were found to be but the dreams of his own desires, and the extraordinary suggestions of fraud and deceit. Yet has much, and wonderfully much been done, during so short a period.

Prejudice for, and extravagant love of ancient institutions, have given way to fact; we no longer look on the Hindoo as a being almost Antediluvian, and fling around his very abode those sacred associations which should only be yielded to something far holier than the Braminic Priesthood has been found to be. We have, it is true, destroyed the illusion which ignorance had gathered around the mystic worship of the Triad. The Astronomy of the east and its occult Philosophy and fresher discoveries, which will lay open the very heart of this wonderful superstitution, will probably bring its boasted antiquity on many points, to within a short period of our own existence. Yet who can regret that this should be the case?

The object of all study and research must be truth, to be useful, and enough has been gained if with such light we have made greater acquaintance, with the customs, and manners, and institutions of the various nat-

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with all their curiously diversified features, which extend from Cape Comorin to the Himala mountains. On these and many other subjects much still remains to be done, and many literary characters are now turning their attention to still more intricate and absorbing objects; the doctrine of languages, their origin and ramifications and the remarkable texture of some, which may eventually lead to most interesting conclusions.

But India has not been the only field for the spirit of research to roam through, Egypt, Arabia and Syria have suffered their wild and lawless tracts, to be trodden, by the adventurous traveller, and what is of far more real interest to the highly cultivated and rational mind, have added, if any such collateral testimony could add, fresher lights to the truths, practical and Historical, of that wondrous Book of knowledge, of our western world, which some wise and learned men have affected to throw into the gloom of doubt, and obscurity; and while exposure and enquiry have but dimmed the lustre of every other pretended fount of light and knowledge, the one only true source of all wisdom has derived, to human eyes greater brightness the deeper the gaze has been on its imperishable beauties.

Akin to these wonderful realms, is the more romantic one of Persia, which from the time of Cyrus to the present period, with its history and literature and polished Courts, has ever been to the young eye a land of enchanting wildness and poetic dreams. Ancient connections with the west, have always flung an interest over this classic country associated in our early recollections and thoughts with the heroic struggle for freedom on the plains of Marathon and sea of Salamis, and later intercourse has only served to heighten the charm, by having opened to us many an historical scene of Oriental wildness and beauty, and told us many a stirring tale of natural and impassioned eloquence. And here I may be pardoned for saying, that the first person who made us minutely acquainted with the dark vicissitudes of this kingdom was our president. To him we owe a knowledge of her past and existing state, her institutions, and her unrivalled climate, and by the impulse given to those around him, we may indirectly ascribe to him the deeply interesting facts which British enterprize has brought to light, regarding her neighbouring countries. Whose volumes have we perused with greater pleasure, when turning for information to the Eastern writer, on any subject connected with those Countries, than those of the Historian of Persia and of Central India, or who has so well and strikingly delineated the wild and ferocious life of the wandering warlike horde, all "the moving accidents of flood and field," or the more peaceful dispositions of cultivated Asiatic Society. We owe, I believe, for some here are old enough to correct me if I am wrong, much of our success after our first entrance into the world, as a literary institution, greatly to his exertions, and we entirely owe to his influence the possession of these rooms, which under perhaps less determined hands, had been otherwise disposed of.

We all know what magic influence external things have on the eye and mind of man, and that a very high and exquisite feeling and state of literature, can only exist when allied with the highest state of sculpture and architectural beauty. The removal of the whole body of our knowledge, and research from those dusty tumbling walls which only served to depress all who entered them to this airy and lofty abode, will have, no doubt, its natural effect. And he who first witnessed the installation of our society in some of its earliest assemblies in those small and dismal chambers, and now presides at this, the last meeting which he will ever probably attend, must be filled with more than usual sensations in thinking on changes which in their rise and progress, and ultimate appearance, have been principally effected under his control, and I am happy in being now the organ of his society to communicate to him their deep sense of the many benefits which they have derived from his warm and cordial support, and careful attention to their interest, and their conviction that these attentions and this interest will not die by his removal to his native country; and their wish, for a long continuance of all those earthly blessings, which they trust are about to await him in his own native land which it is the peculiar privilege of an Englishman to look forward to, after so long and so eminently distinguished a time of service and usefulness in this, but which fall to the lot of few to experience. The address will more fully describe our President's claim on our esteem, which I shall now take the liberty of reading.

MAJ. GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

It is in the name of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, formerly the Literary Society of Bombay, that I have now the honor of addressing you. For, though your distinguished talents and abilities are much too well known to require any further public testimony, to their great extent and variety, still the Society would relinquish one of its most gratifying duties, did it permit you to resign its Presidentship without, at least thus evincing, that it, also is and has always been, fully sensible of your eminent literary merits. Even the spacious and elegant room in which we are now assembled, and the adjoining apartments, fitted up as they are in the most complete manner for all the purposes of a literary institution, which you have bestowed on the Society, would alone attest the spirit of munificence, with which you have been always anxious to promote the cultivation of literary pursuits.

But, though belonging to a different Establishment, your repeated embassies to Persia and other public relations with that country, in the performance of which arduous and important duties, you acquired the highest character, necessarily occasioned you to form an intimate acquaintance with this Presidency, and hence has this Society had the honor of including your distinguished name in the list of its Members, for the last twenty years. The Records of the Society (for there is no Member now present who has any personal knowledge of circumstances in this country, of so remote a date) at the same time fully shew that on the departure of its Founder from Bombay, its prosperity, after having been deprived of that all commanding mind by which it had been first formed, and for many years guided, was most particularly to be attributed to the active zeal, and literary ardour with which during the considerable period that you then resided at Bombay, you animated its labors. Years passed on since that time, but you again returned to Bombay, as Governor of this Presidency, and actuated by the same wish to promote the interests of the Society, the benefits likely to be derived from the institution of which you had early anticipated, and in the fulfilment to a great extent of such flattering anticipations, you had not been disappointed, you condescended to become its President.

The period, however, of three years which, as the Society much regrets, is all the time that circumstances have allowed you to preside over the Society, is much too short to admit its producing, in that state in which literature exists in this country, any results which could be considered of sufficient importance to require particular mention in such an Address as this. But the Society may be permitted to express its surprise that, during the momentous public duties which have occupied your attention, during the last three years, you have been able to spare any time for taking its interests into your consideration. Because, though deprived by your unavoidable absence from Bombay, of your personal presence, and that powerful influence which would not have failed to have reinvigorated the Society, with new energy to pursue the objects for which it was instituted, and to prevent that exhaustion so characteristic of all literary Societies; yet the frequent communications of highly interesting papers, and various valuable donations clearly prove that, amidst all the perplexing and laborious duties of your public situation, that love for literature, which led to your being first introduced into the *arcana* of political life, was never for a moment forgotten.

Bright, indeed, and illustrious is the example of the success in this world, which that principle, that longing after a full developement and improvement of the mind, will invariably ensure. For arriving in this country at the early age of thirteen years, it must be a just subject of the proudest reflection, to consider that the various situations of the highest importance which you have filled, were conferred upon you, not through the means usually resorted to, of intrigue or patronage, but solely on account of the duties to be performed, requiring the knowledge of oriental languages, habits, and customs, united *with THAT sound judgement* and various ability, which you so eminently possessed. Nor in selecting you for such duties has Superior Authority ever erred.

For your "History of Persia" evinces in every page a familiar acquaintance with the early traditions of the country, with its modern history, and with its actual state as a nation and a political power. At the same time it conveys a most interesting picture of the manners and customs of the people, and affords an accurate and valuable description of Persian Literature. In all, however, which tends to make a stranger familiar with the people of Persia the "Sketches" which you have also published, will perhaps be preferred by the general readers to the more elaborate work. But, whatever opinion may be formed on this point, these two works are most convincing proofs of your literary qualifications, and of your constant and sedulous devotion to the cultivation of literature, and to the promoting of true konwledge and the removing of error.

India, also, is equally indebted with Persia to you for having introduced to public notice more correct and enlightened notions of its people, and their usages and manners. For your "Political History of India" contains much valuable information, founded not on mere supposition and theory, but derived from long practice and experience; and your "Account of Central India" has still further explained the only real grounds, and the only just principles, on which the Government of this country can be conducted, so as to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the people. The public, also, is anxiously expecting to derive not only gratification from the perusal of the "Life of Lord Clive," in the composition of which you have been for some time engaged, but at the same time, much authentic and interesting information, with respect to the manner in which the first conquests of the British in India were effected. Since no person could be so capable of re-establishing the memory of that distinguished general, and illustrious statesman, and of incontrovertibly refuting the unfounded calumnies, to which not only his own fair fame, but the honor of his country as connected with his acts, has been so long unjustly exposed, as one, who possessing an intimate acquaintance with the events requiring to be related, and the country where they took place, has so repeatedly received from the highest authorities such well merited applause, for the conspicuous and eminent military and political talents, and abilities, which he has himself invariably displayed in a long course of military and political employment.

Deeply, therefore, as the Society regrets that in the short space of three years, it should have been deprived of two Presidents, whose intimate knowledge and love of literature, shed a lustre over the institution and stimulated its exertions; it will still be always a circumstance, which this Society will, with justice, be proud to remember that, besides its illustrious Founder, it has had the high gratification and honor of including amongst its Presidents, an Elphinstone and a Malcolm. But to perpetuate in a more lasting form than words, though the sentiments of admiration of your various and extensive literary acquirements, now expressed, however, inadequately, are such as are sincerely entertained by the Society, it begs to request that on your return to England you will do it the favor of allowing your bust to be executed; in order that it may not only form one of the principal ornaments of its library, but that it may remind every person who contemplates it, of the important benefits which never fail to be derived from the cultivation of literary pursuits.

JOHN ROMER ESQ.

Sir, Before I reply to your flattering Address I must remove an impression which may be made by your Secretary having alluded to me as connected with the foundation of the Society. That merit, and it is a great one, belongs, exclusively to that distinguished individual Sir James Mackintosh, but I was, I rejoice to say, one of the very earliest, and it was my good fortune when in this Chair for a day which I now fill as your President, to propose the same high honor to Sir J. Mackintosh, which you intend to confer upon me, and its value is I assure you generally enhanced, by its associating me in a flattering token of your estimation with him and your late President, the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone.

The way in which you have mentioned my literary merits is very gratifying to me, for it comes from those who are fully able to appreciate them. The intimate acquaintance which my public duties have led to my forming with this Presidency, have ever been deemed by me one of the most fortunate circumstances of my life, and there is no result which it has produced that has been more estimated by me, than the continued friendship and intercourse on all literary subjects with many of its members, from the day of its institution to the present moment.

I have not been able to contribute as I could have wished during the last three years, but I have endeavoured to stimulate others to exertion, and with me a knowledge of the native languages, and the pursuit of science and literature has ever been a strong recommendation to preferment, for experience has fully taught the the great benefits which result from blending the study of the History, usages, and the habits of private life of the natives of Asia, with the performance of public duty;—nor are the minutest objects to be neglected, for what may seem trifling to us is often deemed of much importance by those with whom we communicate, or who are subject to our authority, our knowledge like that of the musician, must extend to every chord of the instrument, or there will not be complete harmony. It is to a desire I have always had to render myself competent to my public duties, and a sense of the benefit of communicating to others what knowledge I attained, not to any qualifications or even hopes of distinction as an author, that I have published the various works to which you have alluded, every one of which has been facilitated and indeed created by the opportunities afforded in the course of a long career of public service, extended throughout every quarter of Asia. I state this fact as I wish others to know that they will find the most arduous employment will, instead of impeding, greatly promote the facility and success of their researches into the history of the country, and the character and customs of its inhabitants.

I can assure the Society that I look round these noble Rooms with as much, if not more delight, than any of its members. The Court of Directors had sanctioned attention to your occupying a space in the most magnificent structure that taste and munificence combined, have as yet erected in India "the Town Hall of Bombay," I have the merit of suggesting that the Rooms you now occupy should be appropriated to you, and that we should aid you in furnishing them in a suitable manner: But I only share the merit of this act with my Colleagues. They concurred with me, that even amid financial difficulties it was true economy, to give every facility to the acquirement and diffusion of knowledge, for in a Country like India, it is on the resources which must arise from improvement that we must greatly depend for her future prosperity. Every means therefore that can, by encreasing information, disseminating science or a knowledge of the arts, is of financial as well as political importance. My Colleagues thought also as I do, that outward appearance has a value even in such Societies, that is not to be overlooked. The spacious accommodation you now have—The display of your fine Library, and of your encreasing Museum in such apartments as these, will bring encreasing valuable Recruits to the cause of science and of knowledge. Members will no longer be oppressed with heat as they were in the confined Rooms you had before, or see valuable contributions of curious specimens of antiquity or of Native art, lie like lumber in a dark Room. These will be displayed in a manner that must gratify those by whom they are given, and encourge others to imitate their example.

I am flatered by what you state regarding the work in which I am at present engaged, the life of Lord Clive, and it may be satisfactory to the Society to know that the work is in such forwardness, that I hope it will be published soon after my arrival in England."

The manner in which you have expressed your desire for my Bust, being executed in order to be placed in the Library of the Society gives encreased value to the honor you have done me, while it adds to the many ties which have long bound me to this Society of personal gratitude.

Sir John, on quitting the chair, said that he had now a proposition to make which would he was sure be pleasing to all. He would propose as President of this society a gentleman who from his high charecter, his long acquaintance with the East, his literary taste, and situation in life was more qualified to fill the President's chair than any he could select, Mr. [illegible]. This was seconded by Col. Kenedy, and received with great applause. A letter from Captain Jervis was read resiguing his situation as secretary, and Mr. R. Money was elected secretary. The appointment of other office bearers was postponed to a future meeting.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

A civil war has commenced in France—the military have shed the blood of the people, and for a time have triumphed. This, however, is but the fringe cloud of the storm—darker and larger clouds are gathering in the horizon, and their bursting may be terrific. Great Britain looks calmly, but painfully, on this conflict. She can behold without dread for herself the march of revolution, or the progress of pure despotism, for she has institutions which protect her against either; but if the absence of dread renders our interference unnecessary or improper, as regards ourselves, we cannot look forward without fear for others. If the people of France should succeed in their struggle, to what frightful excesses may not the re-action lead them in the exaltation of victory. Massacres at home, and spoliation abroad, may, as on a former occasion, mark the triumph of the multitude; or if the army should execute the decrees of the King, and with the sword establish a pure despotism, must not the sword, in order to maintain that military character without which no despotic Government can long exist, be employed in foreign aggression when the work of bloodshed has been performed at home? These are questions of deep importance, and they can only be answered in the affirmative.—*Courier, July* 30.

Courier Office, half past Three.

Despatches were received this afternoon by express at the Foreign Office, from Lord Stuart de Rothsay, our Ambassador in Paris. Various other Expresses have also reached London, within this last h[illegible] and we are enabled at length to com[illegible]nicate authentic information of the im[illegible]tant events of which France has be[illegible] and is, the scene.

On the 26th inst. the Bank refused to Discount Bills, upon which, all the Manufacturers discharged their workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with groups discussing aloud the extraordnarry state of things.

The seizure of the presses of the Liberal Journals appeared to be the signal for the manifestation of public opinion. The populace was no longer to be intimidated by the troops, and bloodshed ensued to a frightful extent on Tuesday and Wednesday. Many of the National Guard now spontaneously took up arms in defence of the public liberties, but the Government neglected to profit by this open demonstration of feeling, and persevered in the course which must terminate in its ruin. This state of things continued until Wednesday, when the populace and the National Guard attacked and carried the Hotel de Ville, and several small posts. The King's troops then charged in turn, and after an obstinate resistance, in which much blood was spilled, succeeded in retaking them.

The possession, however, was of short duration, as the students of the *Ecole de Droit*, and of the *Ecole Polytechnique*, fell vigorously on the military, and drove them from their posts.

The National Guard being then organised to a considerable extent, and having at the head General Gerard, undertook the duty of protecting the City, and gained over to the cause of the people, the 5th and 53d Regiments of the Line.

During these proceedings the populace

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)